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Your Choice Of any Jacket in our House for \$15.00

Did you ever hear anything like it?

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

LOCAL RECORD OF FAILURES. The Last Three Years Compared by Dun & Co.'s Agency.

G. R. Dun & Co.'s local agent furnished the following statistics of failures in this city during the last three years: Liabilities. No. Failures. Assets.

\$2,635,607,00 \$1,372,730.94 426,341.35 284,700.00 451,000.00 Bank failures are not included in these figures. It will be noticed that there has been a continual decrease in the number of failures, although the liabilities this year exceed those of 1894, making a higher average in liabilities although there were fourteen less failures.

SLIGHTLY WARMER AND FAIR.

Predictions and Conditions of Local Weather Bureau. Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity

ing Tuesday and Tuesday night.

General Conditions-The storm area central last night over the Gulf of Mexico moved northward, with its center over Tennessee this morning and over western New York to-night. That in the Northwest moved from Montana to Manitoba. The temperature fell in the Mississippi valley, and from Michigan southward to the gul t fell from ten to twenty-two degrees. West of the Mississippi valley the tem-perature rose in Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, and from North Dakota northward t rose from ten to twenty-four degrees. now fell from Tennessee and Georgia orthward to Michigan. Rain fell from Vest Virginia and Maryland northward. The temperature rose also near the northern Atlantic coast. Freezing temperature prevails from Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee northward and in Georgia.

Zero and lower in Manitoba. The rain or snow during the day was not heavy anywhere.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Local Forecast Official.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Generally fair; westerly winds. For Ohio-Clearing in the early morning; colder; westerly winds.

Monday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre 7 a. m. 29.84 21 83 North. Snow. .61 7 p. m. .29.86 19 74 West. P't cl'dy. .36 Maximum temperature, 24; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Dec. 30:

Departure since Dec. 1, 1895...... *36 *1.63 Departure since Jan. 1, 1895...... -83 -11.23 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. The following table of temperatures is The following table of temperatures is street's each week. The figures of the move-furnished by C. F. R. Wappenhans, local ments in and out of New York are re-

Bismarck, N. D*10	22 44	2
Buffalo	44	4
Buffalo	24	11
Cairo 24	20	2
Cheyenne 20	24	1
Chicago 20	20	1
Concord a. Kan 12	26	25
Davenport, 1a 20	28	10
Davenport, Ia 20 Des Moines, Ia 4	15	12
Denver 28	1000	
Denver	44	3
Fort Smith, Ark 22	271000	
Galveston 32	48	44
Gelena, Mont 22	26	2
Jacksonville, Fia 62	au Dille	
Kansas City, Mo 16	30	2
Little Rock, Ark 28	40	30
Little Rock, Ark 28 Minnedosa, Manitoba*18	12	30
Marquette, Mich 4	52	
Memphis 26	36	3
Miles City, Mont 28 Nashville 44	12.12	
Nashville 44	44	2
New Orleans 38	44	4
New York 38		
North Platte, Neb 10	35	21 31 1
Oklahoma, O. T 18	46	3
Omaha 12	18	1
Pittsburg 36	46	4
Qu'Apelle, N. W. T 10	15	1
Rapid City, S. D 24 Santa Fe, N. M 8	32	2
Santa Fe, N. M 8		
Salt Lake City 18	34	. 31
St. Louis 22	32	31
St. Paul 0	14	-
St. Vincent, Minn*14 Shreveport, La 28	4	
Shreveport, La 28		
Springfield, Ill 22	31	2
Epringfield, Mo 14	34	2
Vicksburg 28	40	20 20 31 44
Washington 36	42	- 4
Wichita, Kan 16	78	
*Below zero		

Two Feet of Snow at Lebanon. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.-Dispatches from Southern Illinois mention the heaviest snowstorm for several years in that section. At Shelbyville eight to ten inches of snow has fallen since last midnight; at Odin there is six to eight inches on the ground; at Leb-anon, Ind., two feet has fallen, blocking railroads and impeding all kinds of traffic. The storm has also prevailed in some parts of Missouri. About four inches of snow fell here last night, but the weather at noon to-day is clear and cold.

Windstorm in Colorado. DENVER, Col., Dec. 30 .- The windstorm in Denver to-day was one of the worst ever experienced here. At 6 o'clock a. m. the wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. It increased in velocity until 6:30, and for five minutes blew at the rate of a mile a minute. All the mountain lines of the Colorado Telephone Company

are down. CITY NEWS NOTES.

Dr. T. S. Galbraith, former'y superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane, writes to friends here that he has established a private hospital in Oklahoma. One of the patrolmen found a large sun of money on Washington street early Sunday morning. Captain Quigley said last night the owner could have it by calling at the station house and proving property. The Salvation Army will hold a half night of prayer and praise at their hall. No. 33 South Illinois street, this evening, com-mencing at 8 p. m. It will be conducted by Captains Connor and Carlson, Lieutenant Brown and a host of "blood and fire war-

The ladies of Olive Branch Mission, No. 556 South Meridian street, will serve dinner from 12 to 3 o'clock and oysters from 6 to 8 o'clock to-morrow. The attendance of all who are interested in church work is solicited, as the proceeds are for the benefit of the church, and will be used to pay off the

Oliver Storey, arrested here by the detectives and sent to the workhouse on the charge of petit larceny, was identified by the town marshal of Dayton, Ind., a small town near Lafayette, as a man wanted, for stealing seven bushels of cloverseed from Rudolf Goldburry. He will be taken to Dayon and tried there.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Howes, of De oit, gave an enterainment last evening in emorial Hall of St. Paul's Church. Mr. owes is a baritone singer and Mrs. Howes ves is a baritone singer and Mrs. Howes recitationist. The programme was value, and was admirably adapted to show versatility of the performers. A numof Mrs. Howes's selection were given musical accompaniment. Mr. and Howes were assisted by Mr. George Bradford, violinist, who played a "Fan-a Caprice," by Vieuxtempa.

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION PRACTICAL-LY CLOSES ITS SESSIONS.

President-Resolutions Respecting Improved Census Methods. At 2 o'clock the executive council of the secret session in the Bates House club-

Henry C. Adams, of Michigan, Elected

the association. The following resolution, introduced at the morning session by Professor Faulkner, was adopted: "Resolved, That the American Economic Association expresses its sympathy with all efforts to improve census methods in the United States, and that the President appoint a committee to promote, if possible, an effective co-operation with the United States authorities in the plans and methods

of future census operations.

"And, that the American Statistical Association be invited to appoint a like committee to act with the committee of the American Economic Association." The following officers were elected:

President-Henry C. Adams, University of First Vice Pres'dent-Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia College; second vice president, E. R. L. Gould, Johns Hopkins University and University of Chicago; third vice president, R. P. Faulkner, University of Pennsylvania. Secretary-Prof. J. W. Jenks, Cornell Treasurer-Prof. Charles H. Hull, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

F. W. Taussig, Harvard University; Prof. Sidney Sherwood, Johns Hopkins University; J. G. Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; H. H. Powers, Leland Stanford University; Davis R. Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Tech-nology; W. H. Scott, University of Wiscon-

The members of the council whose terms expire this year were re-elected. The terms of one-third of the members expire each year.

The meetings of the association ended with the close of yesterday afternoon, although the organization will join the Political Science Association to-day in union meeting and a banquet to-night at the Denison. It has been a long time since so many of the leading thinkers on questions of economics have gathered in this for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., | city and exploited their views in argument Dec. 31-Slightly warmer; fair weather dur- | with each, other. These meetings are notable events and the proceedings, printed and bound in pamphlet form, give the basis for many arguments by classes in economics in the colleges of the country.

The first address at the meeting yesterday morning was by Prof. F. M. Taylor, of year, giving a stimulus to purely speculawas the question, "Do We Want an Elastic Currency?" Prof. Taylor divided his subject into three general heads: First, the monetary need of a country is subject to variations from season to season and from year to year; second, the failure of the supply of money to adjust itself to these changes in need is productive of harm; third, experience has shown of great national money institutions which that an elastic currency, in some degree, regulate the supply of currency are not at least, diminishes this harm. After some general introductory remarks,

Prof. Taylor said: should, of course, expect in advance to find variations in the need for money from season to season and from year to rear, since there are, plainly, very great differences in the degree of industrial activity. But some writers are inclined to of exchange, reasons for thinking that there are no longer any considerable changes in the need for actual money. But this view ts a mistaken one, as can best be shown by an appeal to the facts. Changes in the ney need of the country inevitably show ments. Particularly significant is the ebb and flow of money between the country at large and great banking centers. Idle money always tends to accumulate first in the middle-sized cities, then in the reserve cities, and, finally in New York, which keeps the ultimate reserve of the whole country. So, on the other hand, when the ountry again needs the money it is drawn from the nearest city, which, in turn, gets it from some larger reserve city, which finally, has to apply to New York. From various sources we are able to get a fairly accurate knowledge of these movements. Their general trend is reported in Bradported in detail for each week in the Financial and Commercial Chronicle. We have also each week the changes in the reserves of the New York banks. From these and other sources. It is easy to show, in conclusive fashion, that the money need of the country, as a whole, is much diminshed in the midwinter months, slightly in-

close of the year.
"The extraordinary variations in the need for money which characterize a commercial panic, like that of 1893, are too familfar to need elaborate proof. From the same sources as before, ample data can be obtained to show that the need for money is subject to very great fluctuations as between different years and different groups of years. During a time of great industria! and speculative activity the country will, for two or three years, make good use of all the money available. On the other hand, when a time of depression comes, large amounts of cash are out of employment and accumulate in New York to constitute a disturbing factor of considerable moment.

EVILS FROM VARIATION. Professor Taylor then showed the many amount of currency. The failures due to lack of currency, he said, are too fresh in the memory of the people just now to need | number of the people or to a description down, either condition, either above or below the average, being conducive to bad results; one by failures in business because of the inability to get money, and the other by a tendency to use this surplus money in

When we remember that a large share of the business of the country is carried on with borrowed capital," Professor Taylor said, "it must be evident that a sharp ad-vance in the rate of discount, or a hardening of the market which makes borrowing with ordinary security altogether impossible, will entail much loss and, not infrequently,

The influence of an inflated currency and ts following increased bank reserve, in rendering the protection of the gold reserve. was discussed at some length. Professor Taylor took the position that the increase of the reserves tended to lower discount rates or make a low grade of collateral acceptable, all of which caused capitalists to remove their money to places where it would bring better returns for an investment. This, in turn, caused gold, the only means of international exchange, to leave

been tried in this and other countries to emedy this was then given. In 1847, 1857 and 1868 England tried emergency elasticity with success, and in this country the effort has been made several times with success. Some of the ways adopted here are to prepay government interest, buy bonds before maturity, and for clearing houses to ssue certificates in settlement of bankers' palances. This latter plan has been placed in operation several times, the last being the Monday following President Cleveland's recent financial message to Congress. While hese plans have not been entirely satisfactory, Professor Taylor thought they had lone a large amount of good. Professor Taylor cited the smooth working of the Canadian system, which provides for an ordinary elasticity, as showing the usefulness of some such plan for the elasticity needed in the ordinary transaction of ousiness. By a comparison of the rates of liscount in London, Berlin and Paris showed that there is less fluctuation in France, where there is the elasticity, and the greatest fluctuation in London, where there is the least elasticity. The workings of the methods of the Bank of England has shown that the gold reserve can be protected when there is an abundance of currency only by its contraction. To bring about this contraction the Bank of England has, at several times, found it expedient to sell or hypothecate consols so as to absorb the

the rate of discount as to stop the export of THE PAPER DISCUSSED. The discussion of the paper did not show absolute faith in Professor Taylor's views. Most of those who took part seemed to think that, although an elastic currency would do much good, it would not cure all the evils of the system. Professor Taylor, however, did not advance his paper as a

rplus of currency. This would so raise

Taylor said he would suggest as a remedy for the inelasticity of the currency a na

W. H. Motsinger, editor of a Populist the association, arose to discuss the paper He exceeded the five minutes allowed by the rules, but on motion of Professor Be mis was allowed another minute. He said; "In contemplating the elasticity of the currency I do not think we should lose sight of the foundation under our money. Some of us believe that the quantity of money may extend to prices. The Constitu-tion of the United States, in turning over to Congress the right to coin money, suggests an elasticity of currency. If Congress has the right to regulate this coinage, it can regulate the number of dollars for circulation. Would it do to trust this to private corporations, which might pull the wrong string? During the panic of 1893 I was somewhat interested. I could not get money from this New York plethora he of, even on government pension The coterie of banks would stamp these checks and give them back to me. They would issue clearing house certificates right enough, but they failed to give anything on these pension checks which represented human sacrifice.

"There is a school of us that has grown to consider the dollar as not composed of metal material at all, but upon what we would call units of social wealth. The value of the dollar depends upon the number legalized for circulation. At various times we hear that when an increased product is on the market that there should product is on the market that there should be an increased amount of money, so that the part that one of these units of value represent should not be larger at one sea-son than at another, and thus not rob one portion of the community of its labor. The real material dollars are representatives of these equal parts. One of these, be it in gold, silver or paper, may at different seasons of the year, whether the amount of money is more or less, be a dishonest dollar in the lamour. in the larger or smaller quantity of prop-erty it may represent. In 1866 we found this dollar represented a ratio of 1 to 16 of property in the United States. "At a period of prosperity, 1880, we find there was one of these dollars to represent \$25 of wealth. If this is done from year to

year, is it not a wrong done to the pro-ducer? Banks gather in deposits of idle money and extend credits not their own to extend, but on other people's money. This ties the money of the country up into a knot. Here is the place to make a correction. There is no reason why the banks should be permitted to knot up the money of the country in this way."

PROF. GOULD'S ARGUMENT. Prof. E. R. L. Gould, of Chicago, entered the general discussion and said:

"The phenomena indicating the inelastic-ity of our currency are interesting, but a practical method of remedying the difficulty is something we ought not to neglect. The best plan seems to me to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare gov ernment 3 per cent. bonds, amounting to the entire volume of the currency, them in vaults and issue them against deposits of currency. Whenever money, which, as has been shown, concentrates at New York, during certain periods of the the market, becomes worth less than per cent., it will naturally be exchanged a

"So at the other periods when a greater volume of currency is needed to move the crops and for other legitimate purposes money has a higher value than 3 per cent the bonds will be returned and the currency drawn out. The European system practicable in this country. There is a general feeling that too great changes would be involved in allowing private institutions such power. The plan suggested offers a happy compromise. The United States subtreasuries would perform th necessary function in a perfectly sound natural and business-like way and season able elasticity secured.

"An authority of this kind vested in the Secretary of the Treasury would also be of value in protecting the gold reserve. If the amount of reserve were fixed at, say \$200,000, a sum sufficient to maintain abso lute confidence, whenever for any cause a part was withdrawn the Secretary of the Treasury could quietly and without creating apprehension, sell a sufficient number o these 3 per cent. bonds to bring up the re-serve to the prescribed limit. Such procedure would be business-like and effec

Prof. Taylor indorsed all that Gould said, and stated that he thought that for political reasons, a great bank of the nation could not be established in this coun-

PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith Thinks Work Would Be More Accurate. The second paper of the morning session was entitled, "The Desirability of a Permanent Census Bureau." It was read by Professor Richmond Mayo Smith, of Columbia College. His paper was devoted to an argument to show that better results and more exact and profitable information could creases in early spring, falls off again in late spring and early summer, expands be obtained if the census bureau were made greatly in the fall and declines toward the a permanent institution of the government instead of a part of it for only five or six years out of every ten. In part his paper | France was as follows:

"It was scarcely necessary to argue at any great length before such an association in favor of some change in the present census system. All were agreed, who had anything to do with it, that the present system was extravagant, slow and burdensome in every respect. This belief was shared in by such men as Francis A. Walker, Carroll D. Wright and Robert P. Porter There was, however, an academic side to the question, which it was proper to bring before the association, viz.: What statis tical organization was the best in order to advance our knowledge of society and give

material for sociology? This was the question he proposed to discuss.
"The statistical activity of governments was at first mainly for administrative purposes. Military and financial considerations led to an enumeration or estimate of the entific interest, and this culminated in the activity of such organizations as the registrar general's office in England and the decennial census in the United States. There has always been some difference of opinion as to how far the statistical activity o the government should be guided by administrative and how far by scientific con-

siderations. "This question took on at first the form of the vexed question of decentralization or centralization. By decentralization was meant the historic system by which each administrative department collected those statistics which were of direct interest to t. By centralization was meant the establishment of some sort of central office, which should either gather the statistics itself, or, at least, exercise some sort of control, so that the whole statistical activity of the government should be conducted on uniform, consistent and scientific lines. The advantages of such centralization are that it would prevent a good deal of duplication and double work; that the mass of material would be classified and arranged systematically, and that the whole would be more easily made use of by the public. "We have a great example of centralization in the United States in the numerous department bureaus at Washington.

"We have a great example of centraliza tion in the census. It is centralized in the sense that its organization is self-centered and independent; in the sense that it cow ers the entire field of population and economic statistics, and in the sense that the work is all done at one time. This last is a great evil, because it is impossible to do so much work in so short a time and

A PERMANENT BUREAU. the present system, the speaker said, in

"The establishment of a permanent Census Bureau would seem to be the best solution of these difficulties and in the natural line of development. It would, at the ver least, give us an organized force and offi cial facilities for dealing with the decennial enumeration when it comes along. It seems possible also that part of the work now crowded into the census year might be distributed and made to fall at other times which would relieve the pressure at the time of the enumeration and give the bureau continuous work. All those investigations which are done mainly through expert agents could certainly be arranged for in that way. There seems to be no good reason why a great part of the work on the industrial side of the census might not be arranged for at other dates, as, for instance, a census of agriculture in the years ending with a 'five,' or a census of mineral resources in the years ending with a 'two. ecial investigations might be undertaken direction of Congress, or even on the initiative of the office itself. Much more care could be exercised both in preparing for such work and in exploiting the material. We should also find probably that the attitude of the officials toward new in-quiries would be changed. Under the present system it is inevitable that the si ule, which is already so unwieldy, with new

stitutional power to create a bureau this sort. The way in which the tional federation of banks or a national of the census have been expanded from the clearing house. He thought the Baltimore plan contemplated sufficient elasticity for the clause of the Constitution, providing for ordinary business needs, but for occasions of panics he thought his suggestion would be better. the clause of the Constitution, providing to the clause of the Constitution, providing to the distribution of representatives and direct taxes, and the powers exercised by the Department of Labor, together with the practice of all civilized nations, would seem to be a sufficient answer to that question. With the growing interest in sociological inquiries, appeal to law in or-der to force an answer to reasonable questions will probably become less and less necessary, especially in case of a perma-nent office, whose chief would be a responsible man actuated only by scientific mo-tives and jealously guarding any information of a private nature. It does not seem too much to expect that we shall some day have an annual census showing us the great movements, in outline, of social life.
"It is to be observed, finally, that such a permanent office would solve the question of centralization or decentralization. It would gather to itself such statistical activity as is primarily of scientific rather than of mere administrative interest. It would not necessarily do all the work.
Where the departments could do that
better or cheaper, it could be left to the
departments. But the central office could appropriate the results, in some cases supplement the observation, and bring all sources of information together in such a way that our present fragmentary and in-adequate observations of social life would be systematized and perhaps deserve the Professor R. P. Faulkner was the only one to make any remarks on this paper.

"The greatest advantage of a permanent bureau is in the preservation of an organized force of statistical experts. The continuity of records and the preservation of experience are important. The establishment of a bureau of this kind, permeated with scientific spirit, would raise the tone of statistical work in the various depart ments. It seems to me the time has con for the economists to exercise a kind o pressure upon the government for the purpose of injecting a greater amount of scientific spirit into the statistical work."

A FEW STATISTICS.

Some Facts in Regard to the Density of the Population of This Country. The last paper before the noon adjournment was by Professor Walter F. Wilcox, of Cornell University, on the subject, "The Density of Population of the United States in 1890." It was 11:45 before the paper was

"The density of population means the average number of persons living on some small unit of area, usually a square mile. It is found by dividing the number of people by the area of the land on which they live, and the smaller the area for which the Hence the density should be for as small areas as practicable

"To compute the density, both area and opulation at a given time must be known, The sources of information for the area of the United States about 1890 are Census Bulletin 23, giving the area of the States, Terri tories and counties of the United States; Census Bulletion 100, giving the area of fifty large cities, and United States Geologi-cal Survey Bulletins 115-118, giving the areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey, and of the counties, cities, towns and townships in those States. By comparison of these authorities it was sought to determine the margin of error in-volved and reasons were given for disre-garding the second and for believing the margin of error in the first to be as much

as 5 per cent. "The count of the population in 1890 was held to be at least as accurate as the determinations of area. The density of population in 1890 for States and Territories was determined after adding the population on Indian reservations to those living elsewhere. This gave results differing somewhat from the census computations in twenty-two States and Territories. An attempt to approximate the evenness or unevenness of settlement in each State was also made. The density of population of each of the 2,800 counties of the country has been computed and a list of the twenty-seven averaging over five hundred to the square mile was presented, headed by New York county, with 37,675 to the square mile, and descending rapidly to Jefferson county, Kentucky, containing Louisville, and having 503 persons to the square mile. A map was shown on which these counties were represented and three other maps on which the counties with an average density of over 250, over 150 and over 100, were represented, and so the regions of high density made visible. Over one-sixth of the population in 1890 lived on a connected belt of counties, each having a density of over 150, reaching from southern New Hampshire to Baltimore. These counties included only about fourfifths of 1 per cent. of the land surface of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. The very high density of population in New York city was shown by a table of the twenty-eight city wards, which had, in 1890, on an average, over fifteen persons to dwelling. Of these twenty-eight wards, twenty, including the first fourteen, were in New York city. This paper concluded with a statement showing the difference between this study

and that made by the Census Bureau. Then maps were exhibited, illustrating the den--ity of population of this country and Professor Wilcox is a lawyer, and as such

great extent. He is the author of Divorce Problem in the United States: a Study in Statistics." Besides this, he has published numerous other articles, mostly dealing with statistical information, and theories and facts to be gleaned from this

LETTERS OF RICARDO. Private Documents That Have Never Been Published.

"Some Unpublished Letters of David Ricardo" was the subject of a paper by Dr. J. H. Holland, of Johns Hopkins University. It dealt with some letters which the writer said he had discovered in England last summer, but which he said later were ruch explanation. The first effect is to of property. After a while other statis-cause the bank reserves to move up and tical inquiries were acced of purely sciof a college in London, and had been for many years. The letters themselves treat of economics, but the paper did not attempt to discuss the theories advanced, but simply described the letters. The paper was of some value to close students of economic questions, but to the general public was a natter of little concern. Besides, it was of value more for the mere history of the let-ters than for any theories contained. It seems from the paper that the letters have been for years in their present resting places, but without the knowledge of any one connected with the institutions. One set of the letters will be published soon by the British Economic Association and the other by the American Economic Associa-Besides telling of the letters, Dr. Holland gave some of the other theories at

the leading contemporaneous papers. THEORY OF UTILITY.

the time the letters were written, and

spoke of the criticisms offered by many of

Effect of "Marginal Utility" on Present Theories, by Prof. S. N. Patten. The paper of Prof. Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, was entitled "The Formulation of Normal Laws with Especial Reference to the Theory of Utility." The paper was entirely technical and dealt with changes in laws of utility in a way that could only be fully understood or grasped by a mind thoroughly conversant with the subject. His thought and intention was to show the changes which the theory of "marginal utility" has made in | fund of productive wealth, and such addi-After dwelling upon the deficiencies of the former theory of economics. The discussion was entirely theoretical.

"Perhaps the most prominent of these," Professor Patten said, "is the emphasis of the momentary forces which determine market values. This tendency has come along with, and is, in part, the cause of a strong inclination to discard the old normal laws and the concept of a normal economic man. Taken by itself, the theory of marginal utility would aid a movement away from the concept of an economic man. It allows and demands a more careful consideration of the feelings and motives of individuals than a rigid application of the older economic theories permitted. When subjective standards displace objective standards, the peculiarities of individual men naturally receive more emphasis than the common qualities which the economic

man represents.
"It should not, however, be forgotten that the theory of marginal utility is but a corollary of the older theory of utility which Bentham formulated. The newer theory has revolutionized the theory of value, because market values are the outcome of the lay of momentary forces. In this neld the older concepts of the science are of subordinate interest, and must be reconstructed in harmony with later developments. There however, many parts of the scienplan for remedying all the defects of the present currency system, and did not want to be undertsood as doing so. In response to a question by Professor Bemis, Professor in a question whether Congress has the con-

useful as ever. As the interest in the broader problems of our civilization increases, economists will be forced to resort again to the older theory of utility and to base their deductions on it rather than on the theory of marginal utility. The older coneconomic man, will, in this way, acquire a new importance, and by their aid economics can be brought into closer relations to the other social sciences than it now is Dr. Ross, of Leland Stanford University, said he could agree with Professor Patten

in the main and that the theory of marginal utility, in its limitations of the older theories. was becoming more apparent every day. L. F. Ward, of Washington, paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey, made a few remarks, in which he stated that, according to the theory of Professor Patten, the people are just now crossing the zero line to the side of pleasure in the use of the goods of the world. Professor Pat-ten had said, among other things, that the tendency to crime would be greater in those people who receive more enjoyment out of a given quantity of anything than was received by the normal man.

Prof. F. C. Clark, of Columbus, asked permission to ask Professor Patten a question.

He wanted him to explain his remarks about the tendency to crime. Professor Patten explained by saying that he did not mean to say that more than the normal enjoyment of a pleasure indicated that the person so enjoying it would end a criminal, but that overenjoyment had the effect of leading to criminal tendencies.

"I simply want to state" said Professor

"I simply want to state," said Professor Clark, "that Professor Ward has just said that we are now crossing the zero mark to the side of pleasure. I would like to know where we will end." This remark created a long laugh and closed the discussion.

WORK OF PAWN SHOPS.

Paper by Prof. H. A. Millis, Fellow in Economics, Indiana University. The third paper of the afternoon session

Pawn Shops and Their Work in Cincinnati," by Prof. H. A. Millis, fellow in economics, Indiana State University, was listened to with marked attention. It dealt not only with the pawn shops in Cincinnati as its title indicates, but told of the origin of the business, when the Lombards first began it. An abstract, with all the essential points of the paper, follows: "The growth of large cities is having a

reached, and, as it was not a paper that held any thoughts for discussion, it was followed by adjournment for lunch. In part Professor Wilcox said:

"The density of population means the few rich and well brown means." few rich and well-known men can get i from the general banks; the owners of real estate from building and loan associations, or some other agency making loans upon real estate; but the great majority of the city's population is neither well known nor the mortgage loan agency and get their loan by pledging personal property-to the household goods to offer as pledges; to the pawnshop when they do not.
"A great many belong to the class com-

pelied to patronize the pawnshop. There the widow and the unemployed, crippled or unfortunate father, the 'poor manager,' the actor and the laboring man, who needs money before his wages are due, and frequently, too, there are the drunkard and the criminal. An institution dealing with so many of our people is deserving of our serious thought. It is, then, worth while to see just what these institutions are doing

"A number of years ago the State of Ohlo passed a law regulating pawnshops. It rejuired them to get a license from the Mayor and to make a daily report to the chief of police of the city. The objects in requiring a daily report are three, viz., to aid the police in finding stolen goods, for they are frequently pawned; to protect minors, feeble minded and intoxicated people from making bad contracts with the pawnbroker, and to keep the pawnbroker from cheating persons who have lost their checks or tickets, out of their pledges. The terms of the law can be found by looking up the revised statutes of the State.

"The investigation shows that the charges made for loans in Cincinnati are from three to ten per cent, or even more than that a month, according to the size of the loan made and to whom it is made. The poorer classes, strangers and those borrowing small sums have to pay higher rates and give better pledges than do the better classes and regular customers of the pawnbrokers. "Nearly everyone asks, is not the rate of charges too high? Upon the examination of data for cities of this country and for foreign countries it is very hard to come to any conclusion in regard to this point. The rate might be reduced somewhat, but I do not think this is so necessary as to compel the pawnshops to make more equitable charges.

"More equitable rates can be obtained by passing a law fixing a scale of maximum charges for loans, according to their amount, and this would compel the pawnbrokers to either charge their acquaintances and the better classes more and the poorer classes less, or else charge the former classes the same and the latter less than they do at present. In either case the charges will be reduced somewhat, and they will be far more equitable." Mr. Millis is a Hoosier by birth. He was born in Orange county in 1873, and is, there fore, a very young man yet. He attended the winter and worked on his father's farm in the summer At the age of fourteent he

the country schools of his home county began his high school course. He entered Indiana University in 1892 and graduated three years later. While in college he spent much time investigating taxations He represented the university in 1895, and will again in 1896, at the Cincinnati Social Settlement. For some time he has been paying particular attention to pawn shops and chattel mortgage loans in Cincinnati.

FALLACY OF SAVING.

Not in Popular Sense, but the Effect of

Hoarding on General Business. The paper of Dr. H. R. Seager, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Fallacy of Saving," was the last paper on the programme of the American Economic Asit is very uncertain how far this country or at Erdelmeyer's, corner of New Jersey in the sense that the popular mind would assume from reading the title. He did not mean to say that thrift and economy should not be practiced, but treated the subject in its general aspect and its effect on the conditions of the economic system of the world. A synopsis of his paper, containing all its leading points, follows: "The 'fallacy of saving' is a phrase which

certain recent writers have employed to

express the thought that the unregulated saving of individuals has disastrous social consequences. They repudiate the notion that universal thrift can be a remedy for social ills. "The acuteness with which the current economic theory of saving is criticised in the works of this group of writers, among which may be mentioned Hopson and Mummery's 'Physiology of Industry' (1889), Robertson's 'Fallacy of Saving' (1892) and Hobson's 'Evolution of Modern Capitalism' (1894), entitles their views to respectful consideration. In this paper I have attempted to present an analysis of the industrial effects of saving which shall serve as a reply to the strictures of these writers. "The classical theory of saving depende upon its validity upon the identification of capital with the wages fund. Saving meant simply increasing the size of the wages fund. What capitalists saved, laborers consumed, and thus the balance between consumption and production was always maintained. Overproduction was impossible. "Such a simple theory is no longer tenable. Modern analysis identifies capital with the instruments of production. Saying involves permanent additions to the

tions may conceivably lead to overpro-"Orthodox political economy denies that overproduction actually will result. In the first place it recognizes that a certain amount of saving is necessary to maintain intact the existing fund of productive wealth, inroads into which are constantly being made through: (1) The destruction of fraud, and (2) the overspending of individuals. Moreover, (3) a growing population calls for an increasing fund of capital unless the efficiency of the industrial mechanism is to be reduced. If saving is carried beyond the limits set by these normal needs of the industrial organism, the result, according to the common analysis, will be to lower the rate of interest. This lower charge for the use of capital reduces the expenses of production and results in a general fall in the prices of commodities. The checks to oversaving and overproduction upon which political economy relies, are thus, two: (1) A fall in the rate of interest, which will check accumulation by weakening the motives to saving. (2) A fall in prices which will stimulate consumption to keep pace with the increased production.

EFFICIENCY OF THIS CHECKS. "The critics alluded to question the efficiency of these checks and maintain (1) That increasing the stock of capital leads to increased speculation rather than to a lower rate of interest, and (2) that lower interest charges are not reflected in lower retail prices, but lead only to increased extravagance on the part of retailers in ad-

sumption can only be affected through changes in retail prices, they conclude that increased production due to increased capi-

tal will find an outlet in increased con "For these reasons they assert that capital may be accumulated in excess of the needs of the industrial organism for productive wealth, and that consumers' goods may be produced in excess of the effective may be produced in excess of the effective consuming will of the community. That these phenomena actually arise they regard as conclusively demonstrated by the repeated occurrences of commercial panics and business depressions. If their analysis be correct, it exposes a radical defect in an industrial organization based on the principle of private competition and on machine production, and justifies the socialistic conclusions at which some of these writers arciusions at which some of these writers ar-

"Their analysis, however, overlooks certain important considerations. In the first place, although it is undoubtedly true that increasing the fund of capital encourages speculation at the same time that it forces down interest, yet this does not modify the conclusion that adding to capital automatically sets in activity causes tending to sub-tract from capital. Increased speculation means simply an increased proportion of losing investments, and, hence, of positive destructions of capital. It acts, therefore, as a direct check to the excessive stimulation of productive wealth, just as a lower rate of interest acts as an indirect check through its influence on the motives which

lead to saving. of interest is not reflected in lower retail prices. Although retail prices respond less rapidly than wholesale prices to changes in the expenses of production, yet observation and statistics both confirm the opinion that they do fall as wholesale prices fall.

The fact that more is now spent for advertising purposes than formerly does not mean that competition between retail dealmean that competition between retail dealers no longer acts through prices, but simply that producers find that advertising pays, because it makes possible the concentration of production in a few large establishments, and thus reduces their costs. Consumers can afford to pay larger advertising bills, because in this way they reduce the expenses of production to a minimum. "Moreover, the tendency at present seems to be rather in the direction of more effective price competition between retail dealers tive price competition between retail dealers than in the reverse direction. This tendency shows itself in the increasing number of large department stores, which supply all kinds of articles to consumers, and contenthemselves with a narrow margin of profi creasing number of co-operative distributive stores, which bridge over the gulf separating producers and consumers, and enable the latter to reap the advantages of any increase in the efficiency of the former.

RETAIL PRICE VARIATIONS. "Such statistics as we have contradict the theory that retail prices do not fall in response to reductions in wholesale prices. The report compiled by Professor Falkner for the finance committee of the Senate, on wholesale and retail price variations in this tutions is out of the question for them. | country, shows that during the years 1889 to 1891, wholesale prices fell on an average .33 of 1 per cent. A detailed examination mortgage loan company when they have of the report shows that retail prices fell in wholesale prices.

"The strongest proof adduced in support of the view that oversaving and overproduction occur, however, is the existence of commercial panics. Such disturbances are said to be dune to overproduction. Looked at superficially, a panic and the business depression which usually follows in its wake, represent indeed a condition in which the balance between consumption and production is disturbed, and are accurately described by the phrase 'overproduction its correlative, 'underconsumption. This situation is, however, itself the panic. Its explanation must be found in the conditions which lead up to it. Conceivably overproduction might be one of those conditions. As a matter of fact, a careful study of the more important panies of recent times reveals other more probable causes.

There are always slight discrepancies be tween production and consumption in par-ticular parts of the industrial field. A panic arises when these particular discrepancies are aggregated and a serious lack of adjustment between producing power and con-suming ability results. This may be brought about by a change of tariff policy, a flurry in credits, a foreign war, a domestic crop failure, or any other of a great many causes which have in times past singly or together brought about industrial disturbances. If panics are due to over-saving and overproduction, it behooves the exponents of this view to show that these phenomena really preceded any important panic. This they have failed to do

"The general conclusion at which I arrive in regard to the industrial effects of saving may be summarized as follows: "From the point of view of pure theory, Mr. Hobson and his followers are right in contending that oversaving may take place, since saving does not consist in adding to the fund of consumable commodi-ties which the mechanism of distribution is bound to put into the hands of laborers rather in making permanent additions to the fund of productive wealth, which may or may not be accompanied by extensions in the consuming will of the community But in practice this distinction is terial, since, as a matter of fact, taking men as they are and considering the mo-tives which lead them to save, oversaving will not occur because the industrial changes following additions to the fund of capital act reflexly as checks to oversav-

ing and prevent overproliction. "Finally, there is no evidence that over-saving and overprodction are the causes of panies. A careful study of the more important industrial crises of this kind shows that their causes are various, and falls to reveal any close connection between them and the rate at which capital was being On account of the lateness of the hour there was little discussion of this paper, and most of the remarks were confined to the mere statement that the speaker's views were believed to be correct in the main.

President Went Too Far. Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia College, does not think President Cleveland is fully justified in his position on the Morroe doctrine, and says he has extended it. He says equitable boundary has been located. He thinks this country should not insist on drawing a line when it is simply pretending to act as a mediator. He also thinks President Cleveland's message has excited in Venezuela hopes that cannot be fulfilled. He thinks actual war would be inconceivable brutality. "The way open for avoiding it," he says

Speakers at Dinner To-Night. The Commercial Club will give a dinner

lies in South America. We have already for-

sympathy of Europe.

feited somewhat of the respect and the

this evening at 7 o'clock to the members of the American Economic Association and the Political Science Association of the Central States. Toasts will be responded to by the following: W. P. Fishback, toastmaster; Professors J. B. Clark, A. W. Small, J. H. Canfield, F. H. Taussig, E. A. Ross, R M. Smith, Mr. J. P. Dunn and Dr. Washington Gladden.

WHENCE COME THE RUMORS?

Alleged Street-Car Deal May Have Something Back of It.

There were no indications of an alleged meeting which was to have been held yesterday between Messrs. Verner and McKee, of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, and R. T. McDonald, who is interested in the Broad Ripple line. Rumors have been flying about to the effect that a deal is on between these two companies, one to buy out the other, and people close to the mag-nates observe an air of great secrecy, at the same time declaring no such negotiations are on. Messrs. McKee and Verner comto town at regular intervals and as regularly decline to talk at any length about their plant or their plans. There is a strong suspicion that these rumors of sale are traceable to the parties directly interested, who may have a motive in permitting the rumors to become public property.

There have been some indications of late that the Citizens' company intends to re new its offer for a new franchise from the city, and there is also a strong suspicion that the company has been making a "bluff" in this respect.

Literary Club's Memorial. The late Theodore L. Sewall was president of the Indianapolis Literary Club from 1890 to 1891. At the regular meeting of the club last night, its president, Rev. M. L. Haines, Dr. A. W. Brayton and William P. Fishback were chosen a committee to prepare a memorial on Mr. Sewall's life It will be presented at the meeting next Monday, ladies' night.

The flags of the United States, Great Britain and Venezuela, done in fine colors, in the Art Supplement of the New York Herald, issue of Dec. 29, 1895, with a half-tone picture of American and British war ships, for 5 cents per copy. Send the money to Sozodont, Postoffice Box 267, New York,

Full Details Gladly Given. A Railroad Official's Experience.



nected with railroad construction in Nebraska, writes: "My heart troubled and pained me for 19 years. Shortness of breath was the constant and most common symptom. Intense, excruciating pain, generally followed any severe exertion. Faintness hunger without any appetite; fluttering that made me clutch my breast, and palpitation that often staggered me as if I would fall, were frequent attacks. Again, everything would turn black if I arose from a stooping posture quickly. Sieepless nights with their prostrating unrest were numerous and I could

Heart Cure get no rest day or night.
I consulted leading phy-Restores sicians and tried advertised remedles. They

Health..... gave me no relief. One of Dr. Miles' circulars described my case so exactly that I took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and I am now a well man. I hope every one troubled with heart disease will try Dr. Miles' remedies. If they will write me personally, I will gladly give them full details of my experience." EDW. EDMONDS.

P. O. Box 65, David City, Nebraska. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

LYNCH MAY NOT RECOVER.

Evidence in the Brutal Assault by the Barber Boys.

the ponce are busy collecting evidence against Jacob and Burrell Barber, the two colored men arrested Christmas day for assaulting four people on the banks of the canal, near Eighth street. The evidence very generally as wholesale prices fell, but secured throws some new light on the that they responded less readily to a rise case. It seems young Lynch was in Annie Brown, or O'Bannion's house, near the tile works, with another man, a short time before the fighting began. The woman and a white man were seated at a table drinking beer and playing cards when Jacob Barber came in. He was terribly enraged but the inmates say they do not know whether he was drunk or not. He began quarreling with the white man and threw a bottle at Lynch. While Barber and the white man were fighting Lynch escaped from the room and went home. A few min-utes after he reached home he saw Jacob Barber looking in at the window and at the same time heard Burrell Barber in the front yard. Jacob asked permission to come in. The two Barbers and another man came in and Jacob said he wanted to "make up." Ira Lynch, thinking there was to be no more trouble, consented to accompany the three men up the canal to see some friends. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were uneasy after they had gone and went to the front door. When the four men reached the canal bridge, some distance away, the old people saw Jacob Barber strike their son, who fell to the ground. After he was down the two Barbers kicked and beat him unmercifully. The old people ran up the canal bank, screaming that their son was being murdered. The old man reached the spot first and when he got there Jacob Barber struck him with the same weapon he had used on Ira, a druggist's free pestle. The old man fell beneath the blow and the Barbers beat and kicked him also. Mrs. Lynch came running up the canal bank screaming. She ran in to save her husband and she was knocked to the gro with the pestle. Old man Same and his son Wash live next door to the Lyne They heard Mrs. Lynch's screams. They ushed out and begged the Barbers to desist. Burrell Barber struck Wash, Sams, while his brother hit the old man over the head with the pestle. A crowd co by this time and the Barbers fled. They were afterwards captured by the and are now in jail. Old man Lynch is terribly cut and bruised and there is considerable doubt of his recovery. The Barbers will be held until he is out of If he dies the charge of murder will be placed against them.

A Pure White Chicken.

One of the attractions at the poultry. pigeon and dog show at Tomlinson Hall next week will be a new fowl introduced by Brooks Bros., and called "White Wonders." This is the first appearance of this bird, and its beauty promises to arouse the enthusiasm of fanciers. It is pure white, single comb, feathered legs, and is one of the quickest maturing chickens known. There will be great varieties of recognized breeds of chickens exhibited, besides the great display of prize pigeons, dogs and

partment has been issued and may be tained of H. W. Tutewiler, No. 72 West Market street; Horace Woods's stable, the Grand Hotel, fire department headquarters. prizes are for mastiffs, spaniels, pugs, St. Bernards and various other varieties

Prohibitionists' State Convention. The Prohibitionists will hold their State convention Feb. 26 and 27, in this city, according to a call recently issued by State Chairman J. H. Dunlap, of Franklin.

Novelty Grates and Gaslogs. Jno. M. Lilly,

Who wins in the race? Is it a sick man? Is it a man who is weak? Is it a man whose blood is imp An athlete trains for every race. The athletes train all the time. They are always perfect conditi

that the best man wil always win. The man who is strong and i surely distance his In the race for suc cess, the best man wil win if he takes care of himself. He can win if he neglects his physical condition. It oesn't make any difference how smart he

It is pretty safe to sa

is. If his body isn't strong, he will never finish the race. He must look first for a clear, healthy, strong body, because the body makes and supports the brain. If the heart pumps impure blood into the brain, you cannot expect the man to be clearheaded. you cannot expect him to accomrich, there can not be much the matter with him. If it isn't pure and rich, he may have almost any disease under the sun, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it. It doesn't make any differe what form the disease takes, or by what name it is called. Nearly all diseases spring from impure blood. If you make the blood pure, you remove the cause and cure the disease. That's common sense-

and medical sense-and scientific sense. You might learn a thousand valuable lessons about preserving your health by reading Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a grand book and the present edition is absolutely free to

